

Tuesday, December 10th, the opening of the World's Fair at New Orleans, will be the occasion of a holiday for the Exchange of that city.

The appointment of Dr. G. B. Thornton, of this city, to the Health Officer's Office, as one of the committee to memorialize Congress in regard to needed national legislation, is a well-deserved compliment to a careful, conscientious and efficient sanitary officer, a gentleman who has made many sacrifices in the interest of sanitary work and to advance the cause of State medicine and the public health. On that committee Dr. Thornton is the right man in the right place.

It is settled that John McCullough, the actor, is to be placed in an asylum near Philadelphia. He will be quietly taken by private conveyance to an exclusive medical retreat, situated on the outskirts of Clifton, on the Media shore. This retreat resembles a comfortable family mansion more than an asylum. There are manicure, theatrical and diversion for the inmates, with a little restraint as possible. If there is any chance for his recovery he will find it in this or a similar establishment, and not in the staid wanderings he has been permitted to indulge in ever since the sad catastrophe in Chicago.

The proposed ordinance to prevent the display on the streets of meats, game and fish is wholly unnecessary. The existing ordinances are quite equal to the emergency of preventing the company of the sidewalks, which belong to the public and not to the renters or owners of houses or stores. If a merchant has not room enough to transact his business he ought to rent additional premises and not encroach upon the rights of his neighbors. It is the duty of the police to keep the streets and sidewalks clear of all obstructions, whether meats or fish, and to remove them, and they should promptly arrest every man who persists in obstructing them.

THE APPEAL, which has persistently for years pressed upon public attention the necessity for the establishment of technical schools, especially in connection with the State and county almshouses, institutions, chronicles with sincere pleasure the steps being taken in that direction by the Legislatures of North Carolina and Georgia. Following the example of the La Moine school here and that at Hampton, Va., the directors of the North Carolina Orphan Asylum have established in that institution a department for the industrial training of the children committed to their care, and the agitation for technical education is spreading so rapidly in connection with the State and county almshouses that it is hoped this most practical method of benevolence will in a few years be general throughout the South. Speed the day.

VENUS, this is a practical age. Prince Charles, "Godson" of Bavaria, brother of the Emperor of Austria, is taking lessons in surgery in Vienna, and the second son of the Prince of Wales has been entered as a law student of the Inner Temple, London. This is a hint of the future, when there will be no princes and divisions right will be a thing of the past. Another star in the same direction is a refusal of the Prince of Wales to pay for Parliament for an annuity for his eldest son when he reaches his majority, which he will do in a few weeks. The refusal of the Prince to pay for his eldest son when he reaches his majority, which he will do in a few weeks. The refusal of the Prince to pay for his eldest son when he reaches his majority, which he will do in a few weeks.

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The president of the Taxing District finds his hands comparatively tied by the limited number of police. They are not equal to the daily emergencies of a growing city and an active population, and the result is, to a great extent, we are at the mercy of the criminal classes. The police are not equal to the daily emergencies of a growing city and an active population, and the result is, to a great extent, we are at the mercy of the criminal classes. The police are not equal to the daily emergencies of a growing city and an active population, and the result is, to a great extent, we are at the mercy of the criminal classes.

To the Editors of the Appeal: At what to make some gentlemen friends of mine Christmas presents—furniture, but at the same time give me some that will be useful. I have a few dollars to spare and I would like to give some that will be useful. I have a few dollars to spare and I would like to give some that will be useful. I have a few dollars to spare and I would like to give some that will be useful.

REARER'S substitute for his interstate trade bill of last session simply forbids railroad companies charging more than one rate for the same route, that is, it is intended to prohibit the practice of charging small shippers more than large ones. It does not apply to shipments within States or Territories, but to those between them. It requires the railroads to give all parties the same facilities for shipment, and has been printed in large type and in small type, and in the kind of property carried and the places between which it is carried; also the charge for carriage and storage, so that only small rates can be levied. Under the present system of pool, the man who ships one or two cars a day from Texas or Kansas or elsewhere in the Southwest or West to New York is not given as good a rate as the one who ships a dozen cars a day, and thus the large dealers have an advantage over small ones. The railroads, if they cannot defeat its passage, will test the constitutionality of this measure.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

Closing Session of the National Conference of Representatives of Boards of Health.

Reports of the Committees on Municipal Action and Federal Legislation—The Bill Agreed Upon.

The Report of Dr. J. Berrien Lindsey, of the Tennessee State Board—Favorable Outlook.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The following is the report on the Kentucky plates, received at the closing session of the National Conference of Health Officers yesterday afternoon. The report was made by Dr. Carson. He reported that he went to Eastern Kentucky, and procured samples of the drinking water. The geological formation forbade the assumption of mineral poison in the water. Streams and ponds dried down to mere beds of salaral poison. The disease was really an epidemic of dysentery, caused by mineral poison, and many patients died because the people did not believe in doctors called them, if at all, too late. The total number of deaths did not exceed 225 in Kentucky. The people were deeply aggrieved by the publication of exaggerated reports of the disease. Although crops were abundant, yet the people have enough to support them until next harvest.

Dr. A. Arbelly, of Damascus, Syria, detailed his experience with Asiatic cholera in his native country. He said he had the battle of preservation was won if you ran away. He also noted that people dying in elevated countries escaped cholera. The committee on State Action reported that the laws are so diverse that it is difficult to formulate a system of uniform action. The committee on Federal Legislation reported that the laws are so diverse that it is difficult to formulate a system of uniform action. The committee on State Action reported that the laws are so diverse that it is difficult to formulate a system of uniform action.

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DAVIS-SHERMAN.

Nothing Known by Secretary Lincoln About the Alleged Conspiracy Letter.

Which Gen. Sherman Declared He Had Seen, in Which Mr. Davis Threatened to Turn.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—Secretary Lincoln said yesterday, in speaking of the Sherman-Davis controversy, that he had received no communication whatever from Gen. Sherman on the subject, and he knew absolutely nothing about the alleged conspiracy letter. If such a letter is now in the War Department, he said, it is in the rebel archives division, the records and papers of which are in a most chaotic condition, owing to the small and inefficient clerical force employed. The Secretary added: "I don't even know whether such a letter is supposed to be here or not; at any rate, I will not search for it unless at the request of Gen. Sherman."

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